

35 CENTS A YEAR
4 CENTS A COPY

ENTERED AT 2ND CLASS
POSTAL RATES

THE YOUTH'S REALM

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF WHOLESOME LITERATURE
FOR YOUNG AND OLD

PUBLISHED BY
A. BULLARD & CO.

446 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON :: MASS.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 1902.

NO. 6.

Saved By Snow Bridge

Hunter's
Miraculous
Escape
From an
Alaskan
Bear

An Alaskan prospector recently returned to California from the arctic regions relates the story of an encounter with a bear from which he only escaped by the narrowest chance. In company with a dozen others he was prospecting on one of the numerous tributaries of the Upper Alsek river. One spring morning in 1897 he started out for game, which was numerous at that season. Mr. Cowston, the hero of the adventure, says:

"At intervals of several hundred-feet down the canyon, where the sides were the steepest, great slides had come down, carrying rocks and trees with them and piling up all the way across the gulch from 50 to 150 feet high. When once in the canyon, it was impossible to see ahead or behind farther than the summits of the nearest of these towering ridges of snow.

"I had brought my rifle, a new Savage, in the hope of seeing a deer or a sheep. Then, too, there was the big bald faced bear that chased Gardner into camp one night.

"I pushed down the canyon, taking an occasional shot at the head of a ptarmigan and invariably tearing up the snow beyond or to one side or striking it full in the body with the soft nosed bullet and leaving only a head, a pair of furry legs and a few blood stained feathers on the snow. I wasn't much of a shot. I saw some sheep on the mountain side at a considerable distance standing motionless, watching me from the edge of the cliff, their white bodies almost indistinguishable against the snowy background and only their great back curving horns betraying their presence. I elevated my sights and blazed away, and the splinters flew from the face of the cliff many feet below them.

"In my preoccupation in watching the flight of the sheep I had allowed my foot to settle into a little pool of water that had begun to trickle from a crevice in the canyon wall. My moccasin and socks had soaked through, and I felt the cold chill on my foot. I stepped aside, slipped off the snowshoe from the dripping member, sat down on it and proceeded to pull off and wring out my wet moccasin and socks. As I squeezed out the last drops and hung them carefully on some sprigs of 'squaw brush' to dry the sun peeped over the snowcaps above my head and set the whole canyon ablaze with sparkling splendor. Something caused me to look up, and there, just over the summit of the slide, regarding me with a look of contemplative amazement, was Gardner's bear. I knew it was

Gardner's by the white face and great size. Gardner's description was conservative—too conservative, I thought.

"I picked up my rifle and cautiously opened the magazine. It was empty. I felt in my pocket and found but one cartridge. I slipped it into the magazine and quietly pumped it to place. Then I looked again at the bear. There he was, standing just as before, still with that same expression of silent

"The trance was broken, and with a couple of bounds he was down the slide and into the soft snow of the bottom. On he came, growling and bristling with rage, his clumsy, shambling gait rendered more awkward by his constantly breaking through the crust and having to struggle for a foothold. Now down on his knees, with his great jaws gnashing in the snow, now with his hind quarters nearly out of sight and

snowshoe 'tie' of caribou hide thongs, passing across the toe and instep and back around the heel, was so arranged as to allow the foot to be quickly slipped in and twisted to place. The 'tie' of my shoe was, of course fitted to my moccasin, worn over several thicknesses of woolen socks, and it was with a feeling of hopelessness that I slipped my bare foot into it and sprang away across the bottom, not noticing in my confusion until too late that I was plowing across over the swirling, foaming river, which, swollen by the waters from melting snows, was raging right beneath my feet, with only a few inches of trembling crust between. I felt as by instinct that I was above the water, but I gave it no second thought, for my foot was slipping from the thongs, and the world held nothing else for me at that moment than a big, open, red mouth above a pair of cruel, spiked paws. Every moment I felt him on my back. Another stride and my bare foot slipped from the loose hanging 'tie,' and as I brought it forward the shoe was left behind. For an instant I balanced on the remaining shoe, but my impetus carried me forward and as my foot struck it punched through, a mass of snow ahead caved in, the heavy 'chunk' of the rolling boulders thundered in my ears, and I saw the leaping waters, beaten into a foam as white as the snow itself, right at my side.

"My remaining shoe sunk deep into the yielding snow, and on both sides and behind the thin crust began to settle into the river. I threw myself to the right, dug in with my hands and rolled and struggled away from the hole. But ere I reached a solid foothold there was a rush and a roar behind, a bedlam of savage snarls, and, crunching and splashing, the snow broke in all the way to the bank. For a moment the mass blocked the rush of the water, and it was thrown back in a huge, curling wave, and the hole was filled with a body of wildly pitching ice cakes, slush and water. In another the irresistible impulse of the stream cleared the way, and, with a loud smacking sound, like the last throes of the old giant geyser over there, it was all drawn under the great slide.

"Twice the snow in which I struggled caved, and twice I plunged ahead and drew myself up even as I felt the water against my feet, and at last my efforts carried me to the firmer surface of the slide. As I turned in a dazed way to look around me I was just in time to see my late pursuer whirl rapidly around the pool, clawing and biting at everything in reach and, struggling to the last, finally disappear almost under my feet.

"It all happened in less than a minute, but as I lay on my back regaining my breath it seemed hours, almost days, since I had been sitting quietly in the sun drying my socks and thinking of orange groves and watermelons.



BOER SIGNAL CORPS

amusement. He must have seen my last shot.

"I was fully alive to my deficiency as a marksman, and I realized the folly of 'gunning' for the great beast with no reserve ammunition, but that superior look decided me. I rested my gun across my knee, picked out a spot on the broad, hairy beast and fired.

his fore paws clawing desperately to draw himself on, he advanced with a series of leaps and plunges that carried him all too quickly over the intervening space.

"I sprang to my feet as I realized that I had missed or, at least, only slightly wounded the beast, pitching my useless gun into the snow. My



CAWSTON REACHED FOR HIS RIFLE.

My one shoe had stayed with me through it all. The other had gone down with the caveln, for from the marks it appeared that the thin stratum of honeycombed snow and ice had succumbed to the great weight of the bear as soon as he was well clear of the bank, precipitating him into the water some feet behind the point where I had first fallen.

"I bobbled along the crest of the slide and reached without much trouble the spot where I had abandoned my footgear. After thoroughly chafing my heel and toes to warm them I drew on the still wet socks and, picking up my gun, which I found sticking muzzle first in the snow, set out for camp.

"As I anticipated, my progress was slow, for the sun, now circling well



THE BEAR CAME WITH A RUSH AND A ROAR. above the mountain tops, was rapidly softening the crust, and my foot, without its snowshoe, punched through deeply at every step. But by carefully picking my way, keeping to the more solid drifts and throwing the bulk of

my weight on the remaining 'web' I managed to cover the two miles in as many hours. Completely exhausted though I was, dry clothes and a couple of cups of hot coffee soon put me to rights.

"A week of warm spring rain and the heat of the steadily lengthening days soon caused the snow on the river to disappear, and later when the waters began to recede we found a big brown carcass, bruised and battered, washed high and dry on the sand bar down where the river widens in the valley."

How Starch Is Formed.

Deherain and Dupon in Nature announce their discovery of the method by which starch is formed in grain. They show that the stalks which remain green when the other parts of the plant have dried up decompose the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and form carbohydrates that accumulate in the grain as starch. This late production of starch is abundant if the stocks do not dry up prematurely.

Bones and Character.

Strength of bone structure is said to be allied to honesty and reliability of mind. The prominent bones in Lincoln's face and body are cited to prove the bone honesty theory. The physiognomists say that large men whose bones bear a full proportion to the other parts of their bodies will be found to be decided, firm, honest and enduring.

A New Rifle.

A new rifle has recently been tested at the Thames range, in England. The striker is almost entirely concealed within the bolt. It receives its energy from a hammer operated by a flat spring, both hammer and spring being within the lock. Unlocking the bolt cocks the gun. The rifle's action is very rapid.

tending to his own woodpile, cowyard and pigpen himself, he had accumulated \$10,000 worth of property when he was elected as president of the United States, and having consumed his capital for current uses in living during the months preceding the inauguration he was compelled to borrow every cent of money which he had in his pocket when he started to Washington and which he repaid out of the earliest receipts from the presidential salary.

On Jan. 5, 1859, the day of Douglas' last election to the United States senate by the Illinois legislature, I was alone with Mr.

Lincoln from 2 o'clock till late bedtime, and I feel authorized to say that no man in the state was so gloomy, dejected and dispirited and no man so surely and heartily deemed his life to have been an abject and lamentable failure as he then considered his to have been. I never saw any man so radically and thoroughly depressed, so completely steeped in the bitter waters of hopeless despair. The surroundings, even, were eloquent of flat, prosaic failure. I found him utterly alone and sitting in an old rocking chair doing absolutely nothing but brooding over his griefs and political discomfiture. He was in his office, one of the most neglected and ungarnished offices in the state.

My feelings were in unison with his, His own hostler and errand boy.



Lincoln's Hard Road To Success



BY H. C. WHITNEY

Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Whitney.

THE usual and ordinary belief is that the career of the ultimately successful man is an uninterrupted and unbroken series of current successes from zero to affluence or renown. In practice, however, it appears that the progress of the successful and unsuccessful alike is strewn with current misfortunes, humiliations, checks and disasters, and that the adventurer who shall have attained the goal of ultimate defeat may nevertheless have been highly favored of fortune in life's journey, while the laureled victor may have trodden the wine press of humiliation and defeat all of his days but the last.

Mr. Lincoln's career as a business man may be thus summarized: After practicing law and living in the most frugal and economical manner for a quarter of a century, being meantime his own hostler and errand boy and at-

and our conversation was as cheerless and dismal as the somber and melancholy surroundings, and yet in twenty-two months from that doleful and gloomy day this recipient of fortune's frowns had sounded the highest note in the gamut of ostensible and apparent success, for 1,857,610 citizens, embracing the elite of the nation, had elected him to be the ruler of 40,000,000 people.

And his early career as a politician may be thus exhibited: On April 21, 1832, he was elected to his first office—that of captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. In 1833 he ran for the legislature and was defeated, but he was elected currently thereafter for four successive legislative terms. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson as postmaster of the considerable hamlet of New Salem and by John Calhoun to the inconsequential position of deputy surveyor of

Sangamon county. He was an unsuccessful competitor for a nomination for congress in 1844—if not also before—



I found him utterly alone.

and in the year 1846 he was both nominated for and elected to a seat in congress. On May 29, 1856, Mr. Lincoln made his renowned speech before the Bloomington convention, known to a high fame as the "lost speech," which was the highest oratorical triumph that had been exhibited in the political arena in Illinois up to that date. It placed him on the highest pinnacle of fame as an impassioned and effective orator. Three days thereafter he and Herndon, his law partner, deemed it proper to ratify the proceedings of the convention at which such a marvel of political oratory had been achieved, and accordingly at Springfield, Lincoln's own home, Herndon got out huge posters and at quite an expense engaged a band of music, rang the bells and employed all the means which enthusiasm and enterprise could suggest in order to attract a large audience, including the then primitive practice of blowing a horn. The hall of the house of representatives was lit up to its full capacity, and no effort was omitted to insure success in that enterprise. But the evening advanced, and up to a late hour but one man came except Lincoln and his partner, the ever faithful Herndon. Lin-



"And yet another has come."

coln, somewhat amused and quite chagrined, made a brief speech, thus: "Gentlemen, this meeting is larger than I knew it would be. I knew that Herndon and myself would come, but I did not know that any one else would be here, and yet another has come—

you, John Pain. These are sad times and seem out of joint. All seems dead—dead—dead! But the age is not dead. It lives as sure as our Maker lives. Under all this seeming want of life and motion the world does move, nevertheless. Be hopeful, and now let us adjourn to the people."

And thus, as has oftentimes been demonstrated in history, the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor but in his own country and among his own kin and in his own house" was again verified in this case, for this man, whom in June, 1856, his own neighbors rejected, four years later the sovereign people of the nation made the headstone of the corner. This subject may be further illustrated by an incident which occurred during that same year while the political canvass was at a white heat. A zealous Republican in Monticello, in Piatt county, wrote Lincoln several earnest invitations to come there and speak, assuring him of a good turnout. Lincoln, after addressing a very large meeting at Bloomington, went to Monticello to fulfill the ardent hopes of his correspondent. Reaching town, he sought out the residence of his enthusiastic correspondent, where he found him working with his drawknife at a large and unwieldy flagpole, while his wife was industriously getting dinner for their distinguished guest. After

dinner Lincoln and his improvised

host started for the grove which was to be the scene of the meeting, their way leading through the village. The man was almost staggering under the weight of the flag and its staff, and Lincoln did not realize the ludicrousness of the situation until he heard some of the town people commenting upon the "long procession," it being Lincoln and his solitary



"The long procession." Friend, each of them being over six feet tall. But there was no meeting. The town, being composed chiefly of Kentuckians, rejected his political ideals and by preconcert systematically and unitedly kept away.

I will now afford a glimpse at the obverse face of the medal. Within a few days after the inauguration of March 4, 1860, I sat with the great president and a young friend in front of the fireplace, in which was a hearth fire, in the executive office at Washington. I had called to ask that he give our mutual young friend the secretaryship to sign land patents. Strange to relate, he had been in office but a few days and yet he appeared quite as miserable and gloomy as on the 5th of January, 1859, heretofore narrated. He had been unreasonably found fault with by the press and politicians for the alleged improper bestowment of some early appointments, and his sensitive nature was stirred to its profoundest depths. It was singular that so virile and courageous a nature in grave matters should have been so supersensitive about comparative trifles. He concluded our interview in these identical words: "It is an awful thing to say, but I wish I was back home in peace and some one else was here in my place."

Lincoln's Appearance.

Lincoln was as unusual in personal appearance as in character. He was muscular in frame, 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighed about 180 pounds. His hair was black and luxuriant, eyes brown, nose long and mouth large.

THE "SNUGGLETY BUG."

No doubt you have heard of a place that is "snug,"
And perhaps you've been told of the "bug in the rug,"
And if that is so
You'll all like to know
That this tale is about the warm "snugglety bug."

The "snugglety bug" is a cozy old soul,
But he hides himself often down deep in a hole,
Where he's doubtless a-snooze
In a pair of old shoes,
For it must be confessed that his habits are droll.

The "snugglety bug" likes the warmth of the sun
Or the firelight cheerful when daylight is done.
He dislikes bare walls,
And he finds splendor palls
On his snug sense of comfort and notion of fun.

There's a name that this funny bug goes by, my dear,
And he lives in all homes where there's comfort and cheer.
If he lives, dear, with you,
You can prove my words true,
For his nickname's "Content." He's a guest without peer.

Stuart Robson as a Boy.

Stuart Robson, the actor, was a page in the United States house of repre-

sentatives when a boy. At that time Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Calhoun were in the house, and United States Senator Gorman of Maryland was then a page in the senate. Robson tells a story about Mr. Gorman as follows:

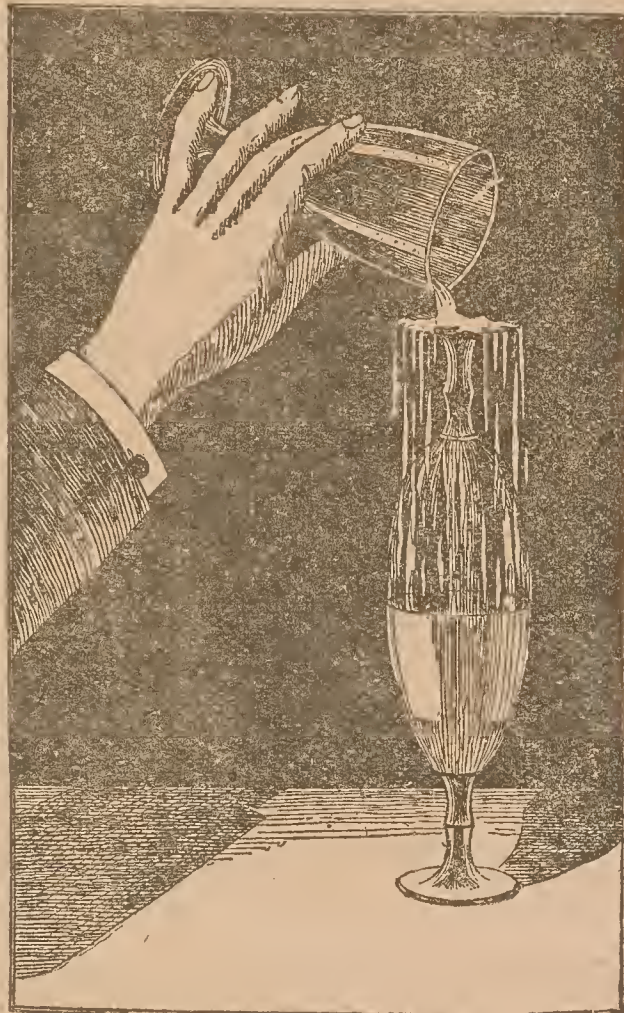
"Mr. Gorman was a playmate of mine in Baltimore. I remember him as a quiet, reserved sort of chap. I remember, too, he took up a collection among the boys for an old apple woman who had a stand in the lower rotunda of the capitol. Some accident had befallen her. A fellow page wouldn't give anything. Gorman had words with him and afterward licked him well. Twenty years thereafter I visited the Maryland penitentiary, and there I saw the boy who had got the drubbing serving out a life sentence for murder, and Gorman was then a United States senator."

Robert Toombs of Georgia got Robson his pageship, though Henry Clay and Jefferson helped him not a little. He preserves a letter written him by Jefferson Davis in answer to one that he wrote Davis thanking him for his efforts. It reads:

My Dear Boy—Toombs did it, but I am glad you appreciate a supposed favor. Ingratitude is a vice which the vilest is incapable of attributing to himself.

Filling a Closed Glass.

We have two plain glasses of even size. Their rims, if put on top of one another, apparently close hermetically. When we pour any fluid, preferably water, slowly over the top of the two glasses (as shown in figure) we expect



THE WAY IT IS DONE.

to see the water run over the sides of both glasses to the table. However, this will not be the case. The water expands on the top of the upper glass, drips down its sides and collects in the inside of the lower glass. Both glasses must be rubbed dry before the performance.

How a Piegan Squaw Saved Her Husband

Dry Limb, a one armed Piegan Indian, had an exciting time at the Old agency, Montana, last ration day. Dry Limb is inclined to be boastful when his squaw, Abbie Skunkcap, is not present, but has little to say if she be within earshot. She is a giant in strength and boss of the tepee.

Last ration day Dry Limb decided to try his hand at killing steers in the corral. Abbie Skunkcap did not favor the idea, saying he was a coward and would be killed. When the day came, however, Dry Limb was ready.

The sun was getting low when the

boss farmer beckoned to Dry Limb as a signal that the time had come for him to show his valor. Dry Limb, looking fearfully in his wife's direction, slipped into the pen and was given the spear to thrust into the steer's neck. The men who skinned the beef stood on a platform with knives ready. The steer came through the gate from the corral with a rush. Dry Limb made a lunge at him. The sharp point of the spear pierced the fleshy part of his neck, driving him mad with rage, but doing him little injury. The boss farmer and the Indians cried out in alarm as the steer made a dash for Dry Limb. The Indian tried to climb on the platform, but the steer was too quick for him. It came at him with lowered head. Dry Limb's copper colored skin grew green with terror.

The steer's broad horns passed on either side of the little Indian and pinned him to the wall. Only his slowness and the unusual spread of the steer's horns saved him from a quick journey to the happy hunting grounds.

The women, peeking through the cracks, shrieked. Abbie Skunkcap left the head she was skinning to rush to see the excitement. One glance showed her Dry Limb's terrified face above



ABBIE GRASPED DRY LIMB BY THE SHIRT. The head and horns of the mad steer. The men were kicking and jabbing the steer viciously, but he stuck to his victim.

Abbie climbed the corral fence and dashed into the slaughter house. She leaped upon the platform. Stooping, she grabbed the collar of Dry Limb's flannel shirt. With her great strength she ripped him through the long horns that pinned him and landed him upon the platform. He lay huddled at her feet, his teeth chattering and his hand shivering. He was a grand study for a Remington sketch of "The Noble Red Man."

"Ugh!" grunted the squaw. She stooped and boxed his ears vigorously. "What did I tell you!" she cried shrilly, for a squaw is a woman.

A Charming Hostess.

Dame Nature's a generous hostess,
Her board is spread with the best,
And none she sends away empty

Who is even one day her guest.

Her house you'll find in the country,
Her minstrels are birds and brooks,
Earth and sky are her pictures,
And all over her home are books.

With sweet, enraptured music
She welcomes each newcomer.
We all have an invitation.
Let's visit her this summer.

—Youth's Companion.



Why do you take milk in your tea? Most persons would answer, Because they liked it that way. But the scientists have found a deeper reason, placing the custom on purely scientific grounds, says a writer in the New York Press. These learned ones discourse as follows:

We use sugar in our tea to prevent injury to the coatings of our stomachs. Whenever tannic acid and albumen meet, they fall desperately in love with each other, get married and live together ever afterward as tannate of albumen, or leather. Now, there is tannic acid in tea and a lot of albumen in the coating of the stomach. The tannic acid weds as much of this as is allowed by the laws of chemistry and so far injures the stomach.

But milk also contains albumen. When milk is added to tea, therefore, the molecules of tannic acid select their albumen partners from it, and as a divorce is unknown to tannate of albumen the albumen of the stomach remains single, and so the lining of the stomach is uninjured.

Now, you may imagine that when you mix a salad dressing you put vinegar in because it tastes better made that way, but you are wrong again. It is for a chemical reason, which is as follows:

Raw vegetables are easily enough digested by cows and horses, but with difficulty by the human stomach, because they contain that hard, fibrous substance, cellulose. But acids dissolve cellulose, and vinegar is an acid. That is why we take it with salad and cabbage, and doubtless that is why it tastes so well, for the palate is an excellent judge of what is good for the stomach. Oil is added for the very good reason that it protects the lining of the stomach from the action of the acid in the vinegar.

Why do we take butter on bread? Partly because wheaten flour does not contain enough fat and partly because butter contains a trifling quantity of substances called "extractives" which in some unknown way stimulate the appetite and aid digestion.

Why do we take pepper, mustard and spices? Because they tickle the glands of the stomach and make them work. Consequently they produce an abundant supply of digestive juices. They also stir up the liver, and a stirring up of this organ is an important thing for people who live sedentary lives.

Clay as a Fuel.

An artificial fuel that is much cheaper than coal is made from ordinary clay treated with chemicals and is the invention of an old railway engineer of Omaha, Neb., named Hofman. The fuel can be used in a stove, grate or furnace and burns to white ashes, twenty-five pounds of the fuel producing only a quantity of ashes that may be held in the palm of the hand.

The Life Giving Principle.

Dr. H. P. Pratt, the X ray expert, has expressed the opinion that the twentieth century will develop the fact that electricity and not sodium is the life giving principle.

THE YOUTH'S REALM,

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, for Both Young and Old.

PUBLISHED BY

A. BULLARD & CO.,
446 Tremont Street,
BOSTON, - - MASS.

TERMS: 35c PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL EDITION, Heavy paper
50c PER YEAR.

Entered at the post office, Boston, Mass., as
second-class mail matter Jan. 16, 1897.

ADVERTISING RATES

10c per line, 90c per inch, 45c per 1-2 inch
in advance. Forms close 1st of preceding
month.

WORTH-REPEATING SERIES NUMBER 1.

PECK'S BAD BOY

Revised, with the objectionable
parts omitted.
(To Be Continued.)

CHAPTER XVII. HIS PA JOKES HIM.

"What on earth is that you have got on your upper lip?" said the grocery man to the bad boy as he came in and began to peel a rutabaga, and his upper lip hung down over his teeth and was covered with something that looked like shoemaker's wax. "You look as though you had been digging potatoes with your nose."

"Oh, that is some of Pa's darn smartness. I asked him if he knew anything that would make a boy's mustache grow, and he told me the best thing he ever tried was tar, and for me to rub it on thick when I went to bed and wash it off in the morning. I put it on last night, and by gosh I can't wash it off. Pa told me all I had to do was to use a scouring brick, and it would come off, and I used the scouring brick, and it took the skin off, and the tar is there yet. And, say, does my lip look very bad?"

The grocery man told him it was the worst looking lip he ever saw, but he could cure it by rubbing a little cayenne pepper in the tar. He said the tar would neutralize the pepper, and the pepper would loosen the tar and act as a cooling lotion to the lacerated lip. The boy went to a can of pepper behind the counter and stuck his finger in and rubbed a lot of it on his lip, and then his hair began to rise, and he began to cry, and rushed to the water pail and ran his face into the water to wash off the pepper. The grocery man laughed, and when the boy had got the pepper washed off and had resumed his rutabaga he said:

"That seals your fate. No man ever trifles with the feelings of the bold buccaneer of the Spanish main without living to rue it. I will lay for you, old man, and don't you forget it. Pa thought he was smart when he got me to put tar on my lip to bring my mustache out, and today he lays on a bed of pain, and tomorrow your turn will come. You will regret that you did not get down on your knees and beg my pardon. You will be sorry that you did not prescribe cold cream for my bruised lip instead of kyan pepper. Beware, you base 12 ounces to the pound huckster, you gimlet eyed seller of dog sausage, you sanded sugar idiot, you small potato three card monte sleight of hand rotten egg fiend, you villain that sells smoked sturgeon and dogfish for smoked halibut! The avenger is on your track!"

"Look here, young man, don't you threaten me, or I will take you by the

ear and walk you through green fields and beside still waters to the front door and kick your pistol pocket clear around so you can wear it for a watch pocket in your vest. No boy can frighten me, by crimus. But, tell me, how did you get even with your Pa?"

"Well, give me a glass of cider and we will be friends, and I will tell you. Thanks! Gosh, but that cider is made out of moldy dried apples and sewer water," and he took a handful of layer raisins off the top of a box to take the taste out of his mouth, and while the grocer charged a peck of rutabagas, a gallon of cider and two pounds of raisins to the boy's Pa the boy proceeded: "You see, Pa likes a joke the best of anybody you ever saw if it is on somebody else, but he kicks like a steer when it is on him. I asked him this morning if it wouldn't be a good joke to put some soft soap on the front step so the letter carrier would slip and spill himself, and Pa said it would be elegant. The letter carrier is as old a man as Pa, and I didn't want to humiliate him, but I just wanted Pa to give his consent so he couldn't kick if he got caught in his own trap. You see? Well, this morning the minister and two of the deacons called on Pa to have a talk with him about his actions in church on two or three occasions, when he pulled out the pack of cards with his handkerchief and played the music box, and they had a pretty hot time in the back parlor, and finally they settled it and were going to sing a hymn when Pa handed them a little hymn-book, and the minister opened it and turned pale and said, 'What's this?' and they looked at it, and it was a book of Hoyle's games instead of a hymn-book.



Ran his face into the water.

"Gosh, wasn't the minister mad! He had started to read a hymn, and he quit after he read two lines where it said, 'In a game of four handed euchre never trump your partner's ace, but rely on the ace to take the trick on suit.' Pa was trying to explain how the book came there, when the minister and the deacons started out, and then I poured the 2-quart tin pail full of soft soap on the front step. It was this white soap, just the color of the step, and when I got it spread I went down in the basement. The visitors came out, and Pa was trying to explain to them about Hoyle when one of the deacons stepped in the soap, and his feet flew up, and he struck on his pants and slid down the steps. The minister said: 'Great heavens, deacon, are you hurt? Let me assist you,' and he took two quick steps, and you have seen these fellows in a nigger show that kick each other head over heels and fall on their ears and stand on their heads and turn around like a top? The minister's feet slipped, and the next I saw he was standing on his head in his hat, and his legs were sort of wilted and fell limp by his side, and he fell over on his stummick. You talk about spreading the gospel in heathen lands! It is nothing to the way you can spread it with two quarts of soft soap. The minister didn't look pious a bit. When he was trying to catch the railing, he looked as though he wanted to murder every man on earth, but it may be he was tired.

"Well, Pa was paralyzed, and

the other deacon rushed out to pick up the minister and the first old man, and when they struck the step they went kiting. Pa's feet somehow slipped backwards, and he turned a summersault and struck full length on his back, and one heel was across the minister's neck, and he slid down the steps, and the other deacon fell all over the other three, and Pa swore at them, and it was the worst looking lot of pious people I ever saw. I think if the minister had been in the woods somewhere where nobody could have heard him he would have used language. They all seemed mad at each other. The hired girl told Ma there was three tramps out on the sidewalk fighting Pa, and Ma she took the broom and started to help Pa, and I tried to stop Ma, 'cause her constitution is not very strong, and I didn't want her to do any flying trapeze bizness, but I couldn't stop her, and she went out with the broom and a towel tied around her head.

"Well, I don't know where Ma did strike, but when she came in she said she had palpitation of the heart, but that was not the place where she put the arnica. Oh, but she did go through the air like a bullet through cheese, and when she went down the steps a-bumpity bump I felt sorry for Ma. The minister had got so he could set up on the sidewalk, with his back against the lower step, when Ma came sliding down, and one of the heels of her gaiters hit the minister in the hair, and the other foot went right through between his arm and his side, and the broom like to pushed his teeth down his throat. But he was not mad at Ma. As soon as he see it was Ma he said, 'Why, sister, the wicked stand in slippery places, don't they?' and Ma she was mad and said for him to let go her stocking, and then Pa was mad, and he said, 'Look a here, you sky pilot, this thing has gone far enough,' and then a policeman came along, and first he thought they were all drunk, but he found they were respectable, and he got a chip and scraped the soap off of them, and they went home.

"Pa and Ma they got in the house some way, and just then the letter carrier came along, but he didn't have any letters for us, and he didn't come onto the steps, and then I went up stairs and said, 'Pa, don't you think it is real mean after you and I fixed the soap on the steps for the letter carrier he didn't come on the step at all?' and Pa was scraping the soap off his pants with a piece of shingle, and the hired girl was putting liniment on Ma and heating it in for palpitation of the heart, and Pa said, 'You . . . idjut, no more of this, or I'll maul the liver out of you,' and I asked him if he didn't think soft soap would help a mustache to grow, and he picked up Ma's work basket and threw it at my head as I went down stairs, and I came over him. Don't you think my Pa is unreasonable to get mad at a little joke that he planned himself?"

The grocery man said he didn't know, and the boy went out with a pair of skates over his shoulder, and the grocery man is wondering what joke the boy will play on him to get even for the cayenne pepper.

Typhoid germs die after several days' exposure to sea water, but it is more than likely that if sea water is mixed with sewage the duration of their life will be much longer. This is why typhoid germs will live on in oysters that have been laid down in polluted water. Experiment has shown that certain microbes do not flourish in salt solutions.

Steering by Electricity.

Electricity is playing another important function in sea navigation. In a recent trial on a large steam yacht three wires strung over the vessel enabled any officer at any point to change its course as easily as you or I would push an electric button. Navigators can easily appreciate the immense safety of such device.

AN ALBUM



CONTAINING
FOREIGN
POSTAGE
STAMPS



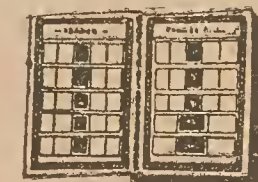
FREE TO

ALL; ALSO OUR
Illustrated PRICE LISTS of
thousands of bargains in sets,
packets, collections, etc.

AGENTS WANTED, 50 per cent

commission and Purchase Tickets good for our big
U. S. album. A new plan worth investigating at
once. Large variety of stamps to select from.

PACKETS etc. 75 all dif., Egypt etc., 15c. 125
all dif., 28c. 25 dif. Brit. Colon., N. Brunswick etc.,
20c. 30 dif. U. S. 25c. 105 foreign, some duplicates,
Constantinople &c., 10c. 500 mixed for sheets, fine,
\$1.00. 500 U. S., all obsolete, 30c. 1000 foreign, 25c.
50 rare Mex. revs., \$1. 20 Civil War revs. 45c. *10
Cuba 12c. *10 Pto. Rico, 14c. 11 Austria '91, 1.50k,
10c. *4 Pto. Rico postals, 10c.
Climax illust. album, holding
nearly 2500 stmps, 25c. Better
one, 35c. A good album, 18c.
One for U. S. only, 25c. Inter-
nat'l album \$1.50; full cloth,
2.50. Complete guide, "How
to Collect Stamps," illustrated,



15c. Scott's catalogue, 55c. 150 Foreign Money
Tables, 8c. Prices we pay for foreign stamps, illust.
8c. Prices we pay for nearly 275 U. S., 5c. Prices
we pay for U. S. revs., 5c. The 3 cats., 12c. Prices
we pay for U. S. coins, 8c. 12 approval books ruled
to hold 40 stamps, 10c. To hold 80, 15c. doz. To hold
160, 20c. doz. 40 Midget approval sheets to hold 1
to 10 stmps; 10c. 25 Blank sheets to hold 25 stmps, 10c.
12 sheets to hold 60 stmps, 10c. Bx 1000
hinges already bent for use; something
new; 10c. Gum paper 4c sheet. Perfo-
ration gauge with millimeter scale, 5c. Water-
mark revealer, 5c. Pocket microscope, 17c; with
compass, 30c. 25 printed envelope
for packets of stamps, 7c; 100, 23c.
25 better envelopes, 9c; 100, 29c. 25
printed envcls. for coin collectors,
10c. Dealer's stock of stamps, al-
bums, etc., \$1.15; better, \$2.65.

Buy of the publishers & importers and save money.
*A. BULLARD & COMPANY
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BOYS
AND
GIRLS

WANTED
everywhere
to act as
agents for
the Realm.
50 per cent.



commission. Send 8c for outfit and we will give
you free besides, one package con-
taining: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica
etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket
stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets,
1 sample best gum paper, 1 perfora-
tion gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set
8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and
our bargain lists. Write at once be-
fore we withdraw this big offer.

A. BULLARD & COMPANY
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Gift in rare stamps besides 50 per cent.
commission on all sales over 25 cts.
from our approval sheets. Collections
bought.

NORTH WESTERN STAMP CO.
Freeport Ills.

Wholesale. Special Offers.

Our 28 page wholesale list is free to dealers.
Our mixtures make customers. Per 100 Per 1000

South & Cent. America, mixture of Argent., Brazil, Bolivia, Guat- emala, Peru, etc.	.25	2.20
Straits Settlements, mixed	.60	5.50
" " better mixture	.75	7.00
Gibraltar assorted, 6 kinds	.90	8.50
" Franch, German & Eng- lish Morocco, 12 kinds	.80	7.50
Servia 1890, assorted	.30	2.20
" assorted, several kinds	.25	2.10
Haiti 1893-1900, well assorted	.90	8.50
" " very fine asst.	1.40	13.00
Brazil well assorted	.20	1.60
Canada, cheap mixture		.20
" 15 kinds assorted	.10	.85
" real good mixture, con- taining 10, 20, and 50c values	1.50	
Ceylon revs., good asst. all vals.	1.50	
Straits Settlements, rev. 10-\$5 vals.	.75	
English law stamps, all values	.75	
Stamps to retail at 1c ea. catalog	.25	2.00
" " " " 2c " "	.45	4.00
" " " " 3c " "	.75	7.00
" " " " 4c " "	1.10	10.00
" " " " 5c " "	1.35	12.00
" " " " 6c " "	1.75	
" " " " 8c " "	2.50	
" " " " 10c " "	3.25	

PACKETS Per 10 Per 100
Containing 50 diff. stamps .20 1.35
" 100 " " .40 3.50
" 200 " " 1.35 12.00
" 300 " " 2.80 26.00

Postage on stamps free. On packets extra.
Remit by P. O. order, bills or U. S. stamps.

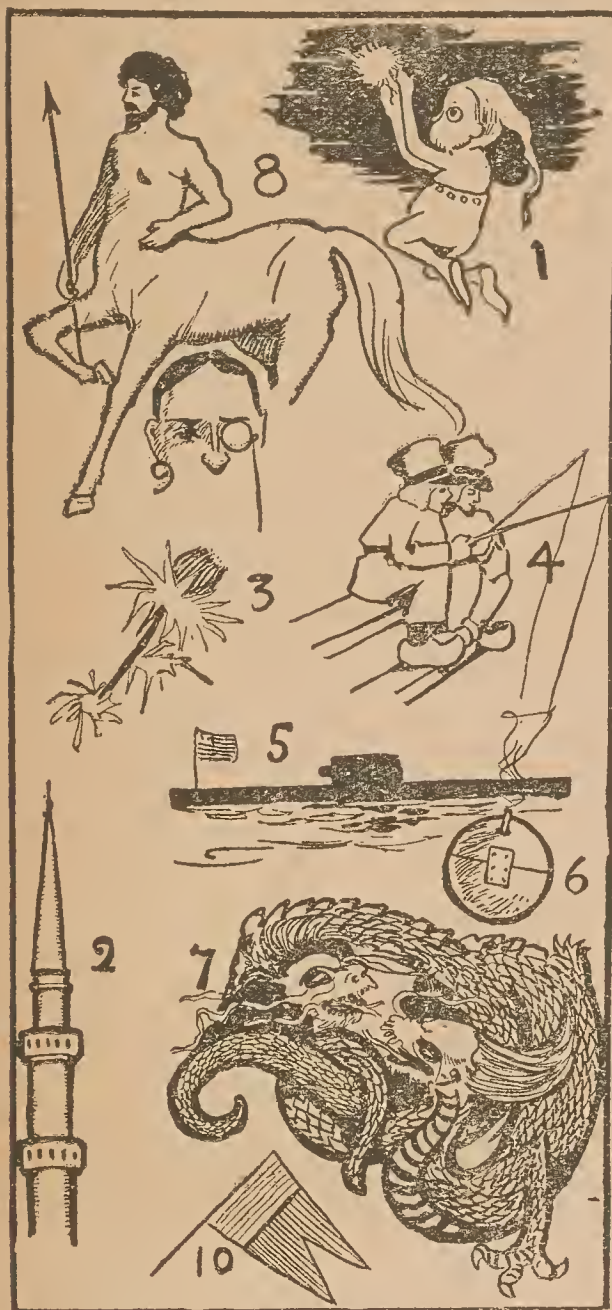
Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Ont., Can.

THE PUZZLER

No. 186.—Triangle.

1. To move at a moderate gallop. 2. Loudly. 3. Middle of the day. 4. A large cask; a measure for liquids of four hog-heads. 5. One-half of edge. 6. A letter.

No. 187.—Illustrated Central Acrostic.



Each of the ten small pictures from St. Nicholas may be described by a single word. When placed in the order numbered, the central letters will spell the surname of a very celebrated American.

No. 188.—Patriotic Enigma.

In battle, but not in subdue;
In sorrow and also in woe;
In bluster, but not in command;
With your friend, not with your foe;
Teetotalers and tipplers both use me;

In whisky I'm now almost lost;
In courtroom, but never in jail,
Where one went in default of the cost;
In the judgment, but not in the charge;
With the guilty who can't be at large;
In the hail of artillery's rattle;
In bayonet, which oft wins the battle.
My whole is dear to the Yankee boy,
Filling his heart with pride and joy.

No. 189.—Diagonal.

Crosswords: 1. A multitude. 2. Engaged in warfare. 3. Generous. 4. At no time. 5. One of the mechanical powers. 6. With flow of utterance. 7. Ludicrous imitation for sport.

Beginning with the upper left hand letter the diagonal will name the final result of the Declaration of Independence.

No. 190.—Novel Puzzle.

Write the words, when rightly guessed, one below another in the form of a certain letter, and the primals and finals will name what brings happiness in June to many school children.

1. Intermission. 2. A slow movement in music. 3. The tenth avatar or incarnation of the god Vishnu. 4. Near to.

No. 191.—Riddlemeree.

My first is in sew, but not in cut;
Second in kite, but not in string;
Third in yard, but not in hut;
Fourth in run, but not in fling;
Fifth is in oar and also in boat;

Sixth is in cat, but not in dog;
Seventh in skim, but not in float;
Eighth is in tree, but not in log;
Ninth is in cricket, but not in frog.
If you would answer this little rhyme,
Think of the Fourth and be in time.

No. 192.—Musical Instruments.

1. Part of the ear.
2. Part of the body, as the heart or the lungs, etc.
3. Part of a stag.
4. A drinking vessel made of horn.

How to Get Left.

The man who never stops to think
Through haste is oft bereft.
The man who stops to think too long
Stands round till he gets left.
—Washington Star.

Supply Equal to Demand.

Visitor—What is the maximum temperature here?
Hotel Proprietor—I can't say exactly, but it's as maximum as it is anywhere!

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 176.—Flower Puzzle: Heliotrope.
No. 177.—Charade: Will, helm, inn, a. Wil-helm-in-a.

No. 178.—Changed Words: Late, least. Rope, power. Sark, shark. Table, stable. Carès, caress.

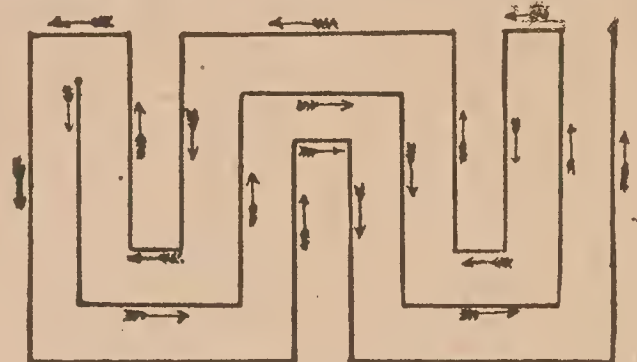
No. 179.—Couplets: 1. Ewing. 2. Kipling.

No. 180.—Diamond: 1. L. 2. Rap. 3. Ratel. 4. Lateral. 5. Perry. 6. Lay. 7. L.

No. 181.—A Double Metaplasim:

P I R G O W N
T

No. 182.—A Labyrinth of Letters: Geography, history, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, physiology, algebra, rhetoric, drawing, music, botany.



No. 183.—Hollow Squares: I.—1. Pear. 2. Rare. 3. East. 4. Trip. II.—1. Post. 2. Tree. 3. Ever. 4. Reap. III.—1. Hilt. 2. Task. 3. Kale. 4. Each.

No. 184.—Riddlemeree: Faults.
No. 185.—Hidden Animals: 1. Hen. 2. Ram, seal. 3. Rat. 4. Panther. 5. Jackal. 6. Stag. 7. Leopard. 8. Cat.

A scientist claims that he can make an artificial gutta percha from peat which will make as good an insulator as the real thing. If he can, there is money in the bogs of Ireland. So far gutta percha is the only substance which has been found to furnish a perfect protection for wires from the action of salt water. The supply of gutta percha is not only limited, but is practically controlled by a few manufacturers.

Why Butterflies Have Scales.

The scales on the wings of butterflies and moths are generally considered to be of only ornamental importance, but in a recent paper Dr. K.

Gunther expresses the opinion that they must have to some extent a sensory function, as their roots are sometimes in contact with processes emanating from special cells of the hypodermis, into which fine nerve endings pass.

Directions for obtaining the foregoing Free Samples:

One package of the above samples is free to each person who fills out the annexed coupon and sends with it only eight cents (coin or stamps) for a three-month's trial subscription to our large, illustrated paper **The Youth's Realm**, and also two 2c stamps to help pay postage and wrapping of samples and papers. This is all necessary to receive the above.

If you want the 10 books advertised elsewhere and these samples also, send 35c for a year's subscription to our paper, and send the two 2c stamps extra for postage, as above, and we will mail everything advertised in two separate parcels. Present subscribers must extend their subscriptions to receive the free gifts, stating what month last subscription began.

Don't forget the two 2c stamps. Cut out the coupon now!

COUPON No. 72

Dear Sirs:

Please send free samples and your juvenile publication for three months to—

Name

Town State

St. or Box

A Bullard & Co., 97 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN

Telegraphy and railway accounting and prepare themselves for the railway telegraph service. Write for free catalogue. **THE RAILWAY TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Oshkosh, Wis.**

FREE!

Dismal Jim the Bony Dancer with secret directions how to make him jump, our unique 25c collection of songs, jokes etc., name and address in the Frankson Reliable Agents Directory; you will receive lots of valuable mail free and big bargain catalogue of novelties. Send to-day and enclose 10c to help pay postage, packing, etc. **C. V. Frankson & Co. Baito. Ma.**

A PRESENT To every applicant for our fine sheets we will present a U. S. stamp worth 10c. 50 p. c. discount. Enclose a 2c stamp. **Westwood Stamp Co. WESTWOOD, MASS.**

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

18 East 23d St., New York
1204 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.

PUBLISHERS OF THE
Imperial Albums 25c and 40c post free
International " \$1.50 upwards
Standard Postage Stp. Cat. 68c
Hinges per 1000 10c and 20c
New Stamp Tongs 30c and 65c
Postage Stamps of the U. S. by J. N. Luff \$5.00
American Journal of Philately 50c year.

Since January 1st we have published the changes of prices of stamps in our magazine, and a subscription received now will entitle you to the back numbers containing this information.

Have you seen our approval sheets at **50 per cent discount?**

We will send free price list, 84 pages, containing lots of new sets, etc. on application.

60 Genuine, beautiful colored, all different, new and old issues Hungarian stamps for only 25c. Extra: 1 crown, brown, Hungary stamp 10c each. 2 crown, blue, Hungary stamp, very rare even in Hungary, 25c apiece. Address—**Andor Harsany, 8504 Superior Av. Chic., Ill**

WE WANT

More Agents

And stamp collectors to sell stamps from our approval books at 50 per cent. None better in the market. Write us at once.

Thomas Stamp Co.

604 Chartres St. NEW ORLEANS LA.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

(Established 1877. Incorporated 1889.)

We sell the rarest as well as the commonest of stamps for collectors.

The greatest rarities are handled as well as the ordinary stamps.

The trade of advanced collectors as well as boy is solicited.

We can supply a 5c packet or a \$25,000 collection with equal facility.

For beginners, we offer:—

546	different postage stamps mounted in a neat blank book.....	\$1.50
800	different postage stamps, including over 100 countries or colonies.....	2.50
1000	different foreign postage stamps, the best of its class	3.75
2000	different foreign postage stamps, over 200 different places.....	15.00

Above lots contain many times the catalogue value, and are bargains for collector or dealer.

MIXED 1000 foreign postage stamps, including some not usually found in Continentals. Postpd .15

WE ARE BUYERS. We buy rare stamps collections and lots of good stamps for Spot Cash. Offer us anything good you have for sale. U. S. postage, old issues and good revenues particularly wanted.

APPROVAL. Our specialty is submitting stamps on approval to individual buyers or to agents. Commission 25 to 50 per cent. on all but choicest rarities.

MEKEEL'S DRUMMER, an occasional publication of value, sent free. Write to us to day.

(Established 1877. Incorporated 1889)

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

A MILLION STAMPS

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

If you will send us the names and addresses of young people in your neighborhood who are likely to be interested in the Youth's Realm, we will send you a packet of stamps (our own selection) for your trouble. The more names, the more stamps; but the names must be new to us, and a 1c STAMP MUST be sent for return postage. Names from Boston and vicinity not wanted. Address us at once.

A. BULLARD and COMPANY
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Mention the REALM when answering advs.

Our Great Distribution of Free Samples.



To introduce our juvenile magazine, premiums and novelties, we have decided to give away several thousand packages of **Free Samples**, one package to each person who writes immediately for the same.

Read the instructions below and note contents of each free package, as follows:

100 Foreign Stamps, Japan, etc.

1 Set of 8 Japanese Stamps.

Together with all the following:

1 Stamp Album.

4 sample Blank Approval Sheets.

Samples of new Hinge all bent.

1 Sample Gum Paper.

1 Perforation Gauge for detecting counterfeits, varieties, etc. Also millimetre scale.

2 Illustrated Price-Lists of stamps, premiums, etc.

All the above are free if you read the following instructions.



The STAMP REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE
LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

ACABLE dispatch received from London June 2nd states that the printing department of Stanley Gibbons, stamp dealers and publishers, was destroyed by fire the day previous. No estimate of the loss was given, but it is feared that the plates and illustrations used for the various Gibbons publications were destroyed with the rest. It is proposed that the portrait of some

celebrated female shall appear upon one of the stamps in the forthcoming new issue for the U. S.

Although reprints of Danish stamps have been made, none of the stamps of the Danish West Indies have ever been reprinted.

Counterfeit Guam surcharges have been discovered.

The designs of the French Colonial stamps are to be changed to conform more closely to the new stamps of the mother country.

The amount of space devoted to Cuba has deburred us from entering the stamps of the

Danish W. Indies to our list this month. As prices have advanced within the past few weeks, the list, which will be ready for next issue, will make a valuable addition to the catalogue.

The manuscript for the article on "How to make money in the stamp business" is being prepared for publication in these columns, and will appear in monthly installments very soon.

The war in South Africa is finally over, and the Boer territory has become the possession of Gt. Britain. The names "Orange Free State" and "South African Republic" will disappear from the map.

Before many days the ceremonies attending the coronation of King Edward will be a matter of history and Edward will be king in the fullest sense of the word. New stamps are appearing monthly with portrait of the king. Will the stamps of Canada be changed for a new issue on the day of the celebration?

Chicago philatelists have succeeded in raising funds sufficient to secure and maintain a large club room where meetings of the Chicago Phil. Assn. will hereafter be held, as well as exhibits of rare stamps and probably auction sales.

The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Arts, following the example of the Brooklyn Instit. has installed a Dept. of Philately.

We are giving away
500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE TO EACH PERSON. Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making **500 for each person**

and including—**ILLUMINATED GAMES**, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; **Startling TRICKS of Sleight of Hand** for stage and parlor entertainment; **chapter of Conundrums**, the best you have ever seen; **PUZZLES**, with correct answers; **STORIES** for long evenings; **Recipe Manual** of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc. etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and **hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices**, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it,

500 OF THE ABOVE contained in a special number of the **YOUTH'S REALM**, with colored supplements, etc., to be given away to new subscribers thus: When subscribing to the **REALM** at 35c per year, 18c for 6 mos. or 10c for 3 mos., ask to have a copy of this great special number thrown in, and the same will be sent you by return mail. Address—**REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.**

THE MARKET

A PRICE CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF ALL NATIONS.

COMPLETE TO THE DATE OF GOING TO PRESS.
WRITTEN FOR THE REALM. TO BE CONTINUED.

First column of prices is for new stamps, 2nd for used. When two or more stamps are listed on one line the price to the right is for each stamp.

COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION

1892; type set; 1p blk, 1½, 2½, 10p
1893-1902; head; 1p bwn, 1p red, 1½ vio 6
1p blue, 2½p, 5p, 10p
1898-1902; bird; 2p bwn, 6p, 1 Sh
½p blue or blue green 3

COREA

185-6, 5m rose
10 m ble 8
25, 50, 100 5
1895; 2nd cut.
5p grn, 10 ble 5
25p bwn 8 8
50p viol 15 15

1900; 2r gray, 1ch grn 3
2ch ble, 3 red, 4 red 5
5ch rose, 6 blue 7
10ch, 15ch, 20ch 15
1901; similar; 2ch ble 3
50ch green & pink 50
1 wn rose, blk & blue 1.00
2 wn violet & green 2.00

COSTA RICA

1862; ½ blue
2 scarlet
1863; same, perforated.
½r blue 2 2
2r scarlet 5 10
4r green 30 60
1P orange 1.25 2.50

1881-2; above surcharged, the most common being: 1c on ½r, 2c on ½r, 5c on ½r 10

1883; 1c grn, 2c red 4 5
5c blue violet (2 vars.) 10 3
10c org (2 va.) 40c ble 25 15
1889; similar; blk surcharge.
1c red 10 15
5c brown 20 20

189; various des.
1c brown 2 2
2c green 2 2
5c ornge 3 3
10c bwn 3 3
20c grn 3 3
50c red 5 5

1P, 2P, 5P, 10P

192; various des.
1c blue 2 2
2c yellow 3 3
5c violet 3 3
10c grn 5 3
20c red 5 3
50c blue 10 12

1P, 2P, 5P, 10P

1866; 5c lilac 1.75
10c blue 4 10
20c green 10 50
40c rose 50
1867; 5c lilac 50
10c blue, 40c rose 30
20c green 50

1901; various designs; 1c grn & blk 2 2
2c red & black, 5c blue & black 2 2
10c yellow & black, 20c lake & black 6 6
50c, 1 Col, 2C, 5C, 10C

1883-1901; surch. "Oficial." About 40 vars., the most common being:
1c brown & black, 1c green & black 3

Guanacaste. Some 60 vars. of Costa Rican stamps surcharged "Guanacaste," the most common being: 1c brown, 2c green 3 3
5c orange, 10c red brown 5

CRETE

1898, 20 pa violet, wood blobk 16.00 16.00

1899, 10 ble 6
10p bwn 5
20p grn 15
20p rose 10
1900-1; 2nd cut and various des.
11 bwn 2 2

51 green, 101 red 4 4
201 rose or orange; 251 blue 10
501, 1D, 2D, 5D
Several above values have been surcharged.

Unpaid; 1901; color, red.
11, 51 3
101 5
201 8
401, 501 18
1D, 2D 75
1D on 1D 35

Issued by Russian Committee of Occupat'n.
1899, 1m green, 2m black 1.00 80
1899, trident in center, 1m, 2m 50
1gr 75

CUBA

Issues until 1874 used also for Porto Rico.

1855-7, ½r ble or greenish 5
1r p green 15
" " pen cancelled 5
2r p dull rose 40
" " pen cancelled 5
2p orange red " 8
Same surch "Y¼," ¼rp red 1.00

1862-6; ¼r buff 1.00
½rp green 5 5
½rp blue 5 12
2rp vermilion 75
Surch. 66; ¼rp buff 80
¼rp black, similar; inscription below on straight line 75

1866; 5c lilac 1.75
10c blue 4 10
20c green 10 50
40c rose 50
1867; 5c lilac 50
10c blue, 40c rose 30
20c green 50

1878; 5c viol, 20 grn, 40 rose 35
10c blue 15 8
1879; 5c rose 1.50 4.00
10c red brown 20 8
20c orange, 40c violet 50
Surch. "Habilitad Nacion,"
1878 or 9, 5c, 10, 20, 40c 2.00

1870, 5 ble 4.00
10c grn 8 6
20c bwn 7 15
40c rose 2.00
1873; 2nd cut.
12½ grn, 1P 6 6
25c gray 6 6
50c bwn 10 20
1875; 12c, 1P 50
25c blue 4 3
50c grn 8 8
1876; 12½, 25c 50
50c gray 8 15
25c ble 4 5
1p red 3.00

1875; 2nd above two cuts; 12½c vio 12 50
25c ultramarine 2 4
50c blue green 3 10
1P brown 25 2.00

1876, 12½ 12 30
25c, 50c 6
1P blk 40
1877, 2nd cut.
10c, 1P 10
12½ gry 18 35
25c, 50c 6

1878; 5c blue, 25c green 3
10c black, 1P carmine 1.50
12½c brown bistre 12
50c blue green 5 8
1879; 5c slate black, 25c ultramarine 3
10c orange, 1P olive bistre 15 30
12½c rose 4 15
50c gray 4 15
1880; design quite similar; 5c green 6 50
10c lake, unused 1.00. 1P brown 30 50
12½c lilac gray 10 30
25c blue, 50c brown 3 3
1881; 1c green 4 15
2c lake, unused 1.00 20c brown 15 40
2½c olive bistre 12 8
5c gray blue, 10c red brown 3

1882-88; 1c grn, 10c bistre 6 6
2c lake, 2½c brown 10 12
5c gray blue 8 3
10c blue 30 10
20c brown or lilac 75
1883; above surcharged.
5c gray blue 10 15
10c olive bistre 18 35
20c brown 7

1890, 1c bwnish, 2½ grn 7
2c slate blue, 10c violet 20
5c olive gray 8 2
20c dark violet 10 40
1891, 1c gray, 2½ salmon 7
2c lilc bwn, 10c claret 10 10
5c emerald green 2 2

20c ultramarine 1.50 1.00
1894; 1c bluish, 2c rose, 2½c lilac 3 6
20c red brown 12 25

1882-88; 1c grn, 10c bistre 6 6
2c lake, 2½c brown 10 12
5c gray blue 8 3
10c blue 30 10
20c brown or lilac 75
1883; above surcharged.
5c gray blue 10 15
10c olive bistre 18 35
20c brown 7

1890, 1c bwnish, 2½ grn 7
2c slate blue, 10c violet 20
5c olive gray 8 2
20c dark violet 10 40
1891, 1c gray, 2½ salmon 7
2c lilc bwn, 10c claret 10 10
5c emerald green 2 2

1896; 1c dark violet, 5c slate blue 2 3
2c claret, 2½c rose, 10c emerald grn 3 7
20c violet 25 30
1897, 40c orange brown, 80c lilc bwn 75

1898; 1m, 2m, 3m bwn 3 3
4m brown, 4c orange 80
5m bwn, 1c violet, 2c, 3c 5
5c rose, 6c blue, 10 vermilion 10
8c brown, 20c maroon 20
40c lilac, 60c black 50
80c brown, 1P grn, 2P ble

1898-9; above surch. "Habilitado" and new value. About 40 var. worth \$3. to \$30.
1899; U. S. stamps surch. **CUBA** and value
1c on 1c green, 2c on 2c red 5 3
2½c on 2c red, 3c on 3c, 5c on 5c blue, 8
10c on 10c brown 25 15

1899; various designs.
1c green, statue 3 2
2c red, palms 4 2
3c purple, figure seated 6 4
5c blue, ship 10 3
10c brown, plowing 18 5

Unpaid. U. S. dues surchd. 1c claret 10 5
2c, used 8c. 5c claret, 10c claret 20

Special Delivery. U. S. p. del. sur. 10 ble 30
10c orange, bicyclist 18 15

Newspaper Stamps. 1888; design of '82 issue
"Cuba Impresos" above. ½m black 2 5
1m black, 2m black, 4m black 5
3m black, 8m black 8

1890; color, red brown.
½m, 1m, 2m 3
3m, 4m, 8m 10
1892; color, violet.
½m, 1, 2m 3
3m, 4m, 8m 7

1894; color, rose. ½m, 1m, 2m 2
3m, 4m, 8m, same color 6
1896; color, blue green. ½m, 1, 2m 2
3m, 4m, 8m, same color 5

Republic of Cuba. 1873, 10c green 50

1889; 2nd cut; 1c gray 2 2
2c violet, 2½c brown, 3c bistre 3 3
5c rose 5 4

1892-3; 30c gray 20
10c, 12½c grn, 25c org 5
15c rose 10
1895; 1st cut. 2½ on 30c 35
1900; Queen. 25c surch 10
" 1G50c " 1.25
1902; 12½c blue 5

1882-88; 1c grn, 10c bistre 6 6
2c lake, 2½c brown 10 12
5c gray blue 8 3
10c blue 30 10
20c brown or lilac 75
1883; above surcharged.
5c gray blue 10 15
10c olive bistre 18 35
20c brown 7

1890, 1c bwnish, 2½ grn 7
2c slate blue, 10c violet 20
5c olive gray 8 2
20c dark violet 10 40
1891, 1c gray, 2½ salmon 7
2c lilc bwn, 10c claret 10 10
5c emerald green 2 2

HOW TO COLLECT STAMPS

WRITTEN FOR THE REALM.

PERFORATED STAMPS.

IN 1850 Henry Archer, of London, invented the modern method of separating stamps from the sheet by means of punching small holes in the margins, or "perforating" the stamps as it is commonly called. The subject of perforations is an important one. While the average collector pays little or no attention to varieties of perforation, the specialist finds in them sufficient material for study and classification. Stamps with odd-sized perforations are in demand by a certain few who will pay a higher price for such specimens than the ordinary stamps.

For purposes of measurement a "perforation gauge" is used, which is a scale printed on cardboard, celluloid, or other material, with several rows of black dots within the space of two centimetres. The first row contains but a few dots, each spot representing a perforation hole. The number of dots within the same space increases as the scales are repeated. Number thirteen, for instance, represents thirteen holes in two centimetres, or 787 thousandths of an inch. Now to find the size of a perforation the stamp is placed on the various scales until one is found which fits the perforation. In other words, the proper spots just fit into the perforations.

As a detector of counterfeits the perforation scale is invaluable. As it seldom happens that counterfeit stamps have the same size perforations as the originals, this is one of the general methods of comparing the two. Some stamps are perforated in several sizes, for each time a new supply is printed the stamps are perforated on a different machine. These are the varieties of perforation which certain specialists will pay a premium for, but which do not interest the general collector. "Well-centered" stamps are those perforated exactly in the margins so that the design is not cut into on any side.

COUNTERFEITS.

THE counterfeit stamp is the worst blot on the page of philately—a blot that may never be erased, although public sentiment against counterfeiting is growing stronger every year and the laws are becoming more stringent. The government is on the sharp outlook for counterfeits of current stamps (because such specimens are made to defraud the government out of postage) and hence few imitations of this class exist. Furthermore, stamps which are not listed high in the catalogue are seldom counterfeited because it does not pay to make the plates. The rare stamp is practically the only one that collectors need look out for.

Counterfeits are of two classes; namely, where the entire stamp is a counterfeit, and where only a part of it is imitated. The constant handling of genuine stamps, and a study of the various processes of printing are the best helps to enable one to detect a spurious print. The imitation is usually a rough box-wood engraving, poorly printed on a letter press, while most of the genuine early issues are finely executed steel engravings. When the reproduction is made by the same process as the original, however, only a comparison of the two, under the microscope at times, can reveal the counterfeit.

The counterfeits of the second class are usually more dangerous than the first. False surcharges on genuine stamps are the ones most to be dreaded. They are placed, however only on stamps which unsurcharged are worth much less than the surcharged specimen. The early French colonials, for instance, have been falsely surcharged so often that many collectors will not have anything to do with them, or surcharged stamps in general. Above all collectors should buy their stamps of responsible dealers.



LOCALS.

A LOCAL stamp, as its name implies, is issued or used in a definite locality, such as a district or canton of some state or country, or more usually within the limits of a certain city. In Europe, Russia and Germany probably lead in local issues, although the number of locals which have been in use at various times throughout Europe is very large. American collectors as a rule are not much interested in the local stamps of any nation, excepting, perhaps, the local issues of the Confederate States of America and of the United States.

The Confederate locals, more properly called "provisionals" were gotten up by the postmasters in such cities as Atlanta, Charleston, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, and some 40 smaller places, to meet an emergency, and were type-set or wood-engraved and printed usually upon the envelope, although a few imperforate adhesives were also used.

The United States locals were issued by messenger or express companies which alone carried the mails before the government established a post office of its own. Local issues date from about 1843 down to almost the present time, for in 1882 the Ledger Dispatch was in operation in New York city, and in 1883 the St. Louis City Delivery handled mail, and Wells Fargo & Co. issued their last newspaper stamp in 1888. As late as 1894 a bicycle post was established near San Francisco during a strike and tie-up of the railroads carrying the mails.

Among the U. S. local stamps may be mentioned those issued by Adams & Co., Allen, D. O. Blood & Co., Boyd, Brown & Co., Hussey, etc.

FORMING A COLLECTION.

EVERY beginner should start in a small way and add a few stamps to his collection from time to time until he has a goodly number. There is far more enjoyment to be had from the pursuit by going at it moderately than by expending all one's cash and enthusiasm at the start, and regretting afterwards of the poor deal made: the worthless trash bought, or the poor condition of the best stamps in the collection. For when a collector buys with discretion he studies his stamps carefully, each one before mounting it in his album, and becomes wiser with each purchase, until he learns something of the value of stamps and what constitutes a perfect specimen. He can then buy in larger quantities without running any risk of losing. Above all, the beginner should buy of some responsible party who will not overcharge or sell him worthless goods.

An album is the first requisite after a few sets or packets of stamps have been bought, and also a package of hinges or a sheet of gummed paper for mounting the stamps. A priced catalogue of stamps is another necessity which every collector must have if he wishes to know whether he is paying too much for his stamps or buying for a song. If there are any rare stamps in his collection he wants to know it before the other fellow, who is ready to trade, offering two stamps for one, etc. We refer the beginner to the article on stamp albums in this series for a further consideration of the subject.

RUBBER STAMPS

OF the finest quality, made in up-to-date style mounted on air cushion base, at 10c per line. They never fail to please. Agents wanted.

W. A. Carr

6 Sycamore St., Rochester, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHERS Use "BLUOX" the new powder sensitizer for blue prints on any surface. As rapid as Silver P. O. P. and twice as artistic. Price of tube to coat 50 sheets 4X5 is 10c. Circular describing some of the latest things in photo specialties free.

Walter D. Fuller, NORWICH CONN.

X-RAY Fingerscope. See bones in your finger. 2 valuable stamps, and key to pig Latin, 10c silver.

Box 280, Richmond, Virginia.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All in fine condition.	Each	per 10	Pr 100
Germany 1900 1M obsolete	.03	.20	1.50
" " 2M "	.08	.50	4.50
Hungary 1901, 3krona, "	.40	2.25	18.00
Canada 1893, 50c blue	.15	.90	8.00
Argent. Rep. '92 1P2oc black	.40	3.00	
" " 1 Peso	.08	.60	
" " 2 "	.18	1.30	
U. S. 1895, 50c orange	.08	.45	4.00
" " \$1 black	.25	1.85	16.50
" 1898, 15c olive	.02	.10	.70
*Transvaal Jub. 1p, full gum	.05	.30	2.25
Congo 10 Franc, very fine	1.65	11.00	
Belg'um unpd. '95, 1 Franc	.15	1.00	
" " '98, 1 "	.15	1.00	8.00
" Pkt. P. '95, 2 "	.09	.65	

Our Mixtures Make Customers. Per 100 Pr 1000

Philippines, 7 var., well asst. Cat. 3.50 per 100. Special, fine .35 2.40 Continentals, fine mixture, 10,000 90 cts. Post free. Imported, large peelable English hinges, 10,000 Soc post paid. Per 100 Pr 1000

Canada assorted, 15 kinds	.10	.85
Austria 1900 issues, assorted	.10	1.00
France 1901 " "	.20	1.50
Spain 1901 " "	.30	2.40
Argentine Republic 1901, asst.	.35	3.00
Canada Law stamps assorted	.50	4.25
French Cols., fine variety, 1 to 25c		
about 20 to 30 kinds, many countrys.	.50	4.50
Japan 1900, well asst. 9 kinds	.40	3.75
Greece 1901, assorted 6 kinds	.60	5.50
Greece Olympic games, 5 kinds	.60	5.50

Terms, Cash with Order. Post Free. Dealers: our new 28 page wholesale list is MAILED FREE.

Marks' Stamp Co., Toronto, Can. Largest wholesale stock in Canada. Est. 1891.

PHILIPPINE STAMP FREE.

IF you will purchase any of the following variety packets, will prepay letter with Philippine stamp.

200 varieties	25c
300 "	50c
400 "	90c

Greany, 888 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

TO DEALERS. "OMEGA" Stamp Hinges are still in the lead. We do not have to advertise to get orders, but do so to give those dealers who have not yet tried OMEGA a chance to catch on. Send 35c and get 10,000 in either white or transparent envelopes.

R. M. GAY & COMPANY BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS, Don't miss getting one of my packets of U. S. stamps. 65 var., only 20c, postage 2c extra. S.C. SMITH, 336 So. Main St., Akron, O.

EYE OPENERS.	Cat.	Price
*40 Canada and U. S. incl. 1c buff	3.75	1.30
*1 U. S. stamp	.50	.12
10 diff. foreign, cat. 3c each		.08
10 " " " 4c "		.10
200 " " " All lot		.15
* Unused		
506 So. 7th St.	W. H. MATLOCK	SPRINGFIELD ILLS.

- Foreign Dealers. -

UE have good U. S. and other stamps to exchange in quantities with dealers abroad.

A. BULLARD & COMPANY 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Publishers, YOUTH'S REALM.

25 Var. Old U. S. Revenues 17c.

FULL line all issues U. S. revenues, including State and New Colonies, Hawaii, Cuba, Philippines, etc. Exchanges made. Send your duplicates in. Can use any kind of fiscal stamps, U. S. or foreign.

W. F. GREANY 838 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.

100 Dutch	.08	7 Japanese Coins	.10
100 Columbian	.05	1000 Canada	.20
100 Russia	.10	1000 Foreign	.25
100 Australia	.25	\$1, \$2 Can and U. S.	.05
Lists free.		I buy stamps.	
Wm. R. Adams, 401 Yonge, Toronto, Ont., Can.			

25 VARIETIES OLD **17** CTS
Civil War Revs.

I WANT AGENTS
To sell United States
revenues and United
States postage stamps.
Discount, 50 per cent.

FRED C. JONES
Louisville 2013 BROOK STREET Ky.

Mention the REALM when answering advs.